

Calvin permanently established
at Geneva.

Disastrous Algerian expedition of
Charles.

Religious compromise of Ratisbon.

1541

Foundations of Spanish South
American capitals of Lima,
Santa Fe de Bogota and
Santiago

1541, 1542

1912 Dates J-BK

Pizarro was murdered.
Almagro's son Diego was
proclaimed governor of Peru
but was defeated by royal
forces (1542) and put
to death.

1541

Hernando de Soto discovers Miss. R.

H. de Soto had been with Pizarro in Peru. He became Gov. of Cuba & in 1539 or '40 he landed on the Fla. Coast with 600 men & 200 horses. Emperor Charles V gave him the right to conquer N. America. In the search for gold he spent 2 yrs traveling halfway across the Continent, battling with Indians.

In 1541 De Soto & his men were the 1st Europeans to set eyes on the Miss. R. They continued up the Arkansas R. into Oklahoma before turning back.

At the Miss. R. De Soto died on its banks in 1541.

In 1673, French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet reached the Miss. R. via the Wisconsin R. They paddled their canoes down the west bank of the Miss. R. to the Arkansas, then took up the east bank, exploring the Illinois R. and eventually reaching Lake Michigan via the Chicago R.

May 8, 1541

Spanish Explorer Hernando
de Soto reached the Mississippi
River

1541

Geneva, Switz.

Calvin established Puritan Theocracy in Geneva.
In 1541 Calvin, at invitation of city's Protestant
leaders, established a new form of civil gov't.
in Geneva that subordinated the state to the
Church. Its purposes were to make Protestantism
prevail by giving it a clear defined shape and
to enforce a reformation of manners. There were 4
orders of office: doctors (to define doctrine) pastors (to
preach the Gospel), lay elders (to administer the Church),
& deacons (to oversee Charitable works). A court of Pastors

and elders was to enforce moral & ecclesiastical discipline. Nowhere else did Protestantism have as systematic and severe an organization of religion and daily life.